

CAUSES OF STRANGE FIRES.

Chemicals and Other Combinations Which Produce Conflagrations—Some Pointers For Housekeepers and Others.

It is not generally known that a combination of indigo and linseed oil is a prolific source of destructive fires. Fabrics dyed with indigo and finished with a preparation of linseed oil will, if stored in a confined place, take fire of themselves. It was only a few years ago that a dry goods house was nearly destroyed because the proprietor did not know the destructive qualities of oil and Indian dye. Lampblack, when packed away in an ill-ventilated room, often generates enough heat to set itself alight. The laboratory of a perfumer was nearly wrecked by an explosion. The maker of scents believed that a discharged employe had set fire to the building, but it was shown that the fire was due to the evaporation of a high spirit in a room in which a small laboratory gas stove had been left burning.

In all manufacturing establishments a frequent cause of fires is the rubbing of leather belting against the edges of the aperture through which it passes from floor to floor.

In a fancy goods house a large iron vault was blown open by some force generated within and there issued a sheet of flame. Nobody had been in the vault for at least twelve hours. The steel box was filled with paper dolls, between each pair of which there was a film of celluloid. A three-inch steam pipe was placed against the rear of the vault, and the heat it gave out had raised the temperature to such a degree that the celluloid had taken fire. Gun cotton is one of the component parts of celluloid films and the explosion was the natural result of a combination of the gun cotton and high temperature. One of the most stubborn fires which ever visited St. Louis had its origin in a plate glass window. The pane concentrated the heat of the August sun upon a celluloid comb. The comb blazed and sputtered and soon other samples of celluloid which were around it were on fire. The flames communicated to the remainder of a stock of inflammable merchandise.

The overwhelming fondness of mice for sulphur has been the cause of many fires. A fireman told the writer that he had in several cases seen nests of matches which the rats and the mice had made between the floors of buildings. It is no unusual thing to find that rodents have lined their abodes with the brimstone anointed sticks. The mice and rats will steal an old-fashioned sulphur match whenever they get an opportunity and take it away to chew at their leisure. The gnawing process results in the igniting of the matches, and there follows a mysterious and suspicious fire. The rodent regards paraffin as a choice delicacy. If the insulation of an electric wire contains this waxy product of petroleum the rats will eat it. The bare wire thus becomes a ready means of starting a blaze.

In many cases the steamfitter is responsible for destructive fires. If a steam pipe is too close to woodwork a slow process of carbonizing takes place. A little extra heat or a draught of air may fan a flame from the carbonized wood. Another cause of conflagrations is the carelessness of carpenters. From time immemorial it has been a habit of the trade to sweep the shavings in between the joists of floors. If either the wire or the shavings were properly insulated there would be no trouble. But in one way or another the wire is exposed and communicates a spark to the shavings which may be lying near it. The sparks may smolder for days, and then, in the dead of night, there comes a cry of "Fire!"

FIRE TRAPS OF THE RICH.

The houses of the wealthy, even in these days of fireproof construction, are often greater fire traps than the meanest tenements. The fires in the abodes of wealth and luxury are often defective. In many cases only the width of a brick intervenes between intense heat and highly varnished and inflammable cabinet work. Rich hangings and upholstered furniture give the food upon which the fire feeds. Defective electric wiring has many sins to answer for in these days. Electricians who are supposed to be competent will cross wires and violate nearly every principle of common sense and electrical science. Some of them lead strands of wire through wooden boxes, which, in the event of fire, become roaring furnaces. Some of the most destructive fires known in the large cities have been due to carelessness in placing the wires for electric lighting.

There is a mysterious property in dust which, under certain conditions, produces violent explosions. There have been instances in postoffices where the dust of the mail bags suspended in the rear of a class room exploded with terrific force. Dust explosions are of frequent occurrence in flour and drug mills.

Spontaneous combustion covers a multitude of sins of carelessness. The origin of many fires in tall ships may be traced to the so-called dry cleaning of clothes. A rag dipped in naphtha is frequently used in removing grease spots from garments. The rag soaked with inflammable fluids is thrown upon the floor.

When the shop is closed up and the air is confined the naphtha soaked material will of itself generate fire. Bales of cotton placed in the hold of a ship

are often the cause of disastrous fires. Frequently a spark from a cigar finds a resting place in a cotton bale, where it smolders for weeks.

One of the most prolific causes of tenement house fires is the dark hall. Frequently persons come in after night and strike matches in order to find their way. In many cases their senses are befuddled with drink, and the burning match sticks are thrown upon the floor. Here the matches may come in contact with greasy matting or with bits of paper and start a fire which smolders for hours and in the early morning spreads through the house. Rainy days cause all manner of fires. It is the custom of the housewife to hang wet garments in the kitchen when the weather conditions will not admit of the drying of the family wash in the yard or upon the roof. Frequently she leaves the damp clothes hanging in the kitchen near the stove. The garments dry out during the night, and becoming lighter are easily blown against the stove by draughts of air. They take fire and before many minutes the whole kitchen is in flames.

Frequent recommendations have been made by the chiefs of city fire departments that the swinging gas bracket be abolished by law. Whenever the authorities get a chance they order such brackets to be removed or made stationary. Hundreds of fires have been caused by the carelessness of persons who left these swinging brackets in such a position that the flame could come in contact with lace curtains. With a special reference apparently to causing as many fires as possible the gasfitter too frequently puts a swinging bracket where he knows the housekeeper will wish to hang a lace curtain. The combination of curtain and bracket is often fatal.

One of the most active causes of fires is the mantel decoration. In many homes a silken scarf is hung from the mantel itself. Whenever there is a fire in the grate there is danger of the flimsy scarf taking fire. In tenement houses small stoves are often placed before the mantel. The mantel shelves are none the less duly decorated with yards of embroidered and tasseled cloth; in many cases this decoration has caught fire from the stove, fallen to the floor and ignited fat soaked carpet or matting. In some houses there are wardrobes and closets near the chimneys. The clothing hung behind the closed doors and subjected in the winter time to a steady beat from the chimney is liable to combustion.

In places where chemicals are kept the varieties of fires are almost countless. Comparatively innocent substances in themselves may come in contact and generate heat sufficient to start a lively blaze. One of the Atlantic freighters came to port recently with a cargo composed of crude chemicals and cotton. There had been an explosion of acids and a fire. It seemed impossible to check the flames, which had communicated to the cotton. The fire, however, generated heat sufficient to liberate the chlorine from a quantity of bleaching powder. The chlorine materially aided in keeping the fire in check, although its suffocating fumes nearly caused the death of some of the sailors who went into the hold to fight the flames.

In the storage of all kinds of materials too much care cannot be exercised. The fact must be taken into consideration that where air does not circulate the chances of fire are greatly increased. The observation of the simple rules laid down by fire departments would frequently obviate the necessity of investigating the origin of mysterious fires. Investigation shows that less than one per cent. of "suspicious" fires are the result of deliberate attempts to destroy property.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

New Carbon Compound.
At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences of France, held at Paris, M. Henri Moissan presented a paper concerning the preparation and characteristics of a new carbon compound containing molybdenum. This compound is obtained by heating charcoal with melted molybdenum and aluminum in an electric furnace. The resultant metallic mass is treated with a concentrated solution of potash, and needles of well defined crystals of the new carbon compound are obtained.

The substance is very hard, is hardly attacked by acids other than nitric, and is not decomposed by water or steam at a temperature below 600 degrees C. It resembles the carburet of tungsten, already known, which is not considered surprising, as the metals tungsten and molybdenum are much alike. It is thought that this new compound may play a role in molybdenum steels.

The method of preparation shows that even at a rather high temperature (that of boiling aluminum) a molybdenum compound is obtained which contains twice as much carbon as the compounds formed at the highest heat obtainable in the electric furnace.—United States Consul Covert, Lyons, France.

Queer Plants.
Plants so highly charged with essential oil that fragments of their leaves move about on water in a mysterious fashion, owing to capillary action, due to the spreading of the oil on the surface, are described by M. Virgile Brandicourt.

SHOWED ALL OLD-TIME SKILL.

Geronimo, Apache Chief, Roped Steer in Short Order.

The monotony of the quiet life which Geronimo, the Apache chief, has been leading was varied yesterday with a tinge of the strenuous life of his youth. He participated in a Wild West show. Geronimo was the guest of the proprietor, and put in his appearance dressed in the full regalia of the days of his former greatness.

The old man was given a good horse and lasso, and a steer was turned loose in the arena, and Geronimo was told to rope and tie it. Starting his horse at full gallop, the chase began. After circling himself around, the old chieftain whirled the lasso and made the throw. The rope settled around the steer's neck at the first attempt. In an instant the roper was off his horse, and with all the cunning of his youth proceeded to tie the animal fast and sound, accomplishing the feat in a very short time. The exhibition clearly demonstrated the fact that in spite of his 75 years he still possesses the strength and agility of youth.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How Mexicans Test Eggs.

It is a common sight in the plaza to behold a stall woman, who is selling two or three dozen of eggs, pick them up one by one, put one end and then the other to her lips and hand them over to the customer, who repeats the same identical operation.

To the inexperienced onlooker it seems as if they were tasting the extremities of the egg. As a matter of fact they never touch the egg with the tongue.

The idea of the performance is that when an egg is fresh one end is distinctly colder than the other. The end which has the air chamber is the warmer of the two. The human lips are exceedingly sensitive to heat and cold, and even the novice at this form of egg testing promptly becomes a capable judge. If both ends of the egg reveal the same temperature, that egg may be counted as bad, as it is a fairly good sign that the air chamber is broken and the contents spread equally within the shell.

Enormous Debts to Milliners.

The other day I saw published the balance sheet of a limited liability milliners' establishment. If I remember rightly, the debts unpaid were set down at about £30,000. By the amount of credit in this one establishment one can judge of the enormous sum owed to all milliners by their customers collectively. It is well known that heavy commissions are offered to ladies who introduce customers, and that many ladies are not above accepting them.—London Truth.

The Hatrack.



Carrier Pigeon Remembers Its Home.

I have known of pigeons imported from Belgium and kept prisoners for years which, when liberated, struck out for home, only to be drowned in the Atlantic or picked up by some ship at sea. This proves that no distance appalls them.

During the Franco-Prussian war the French caught a homing pigeon which was being sent to transmit information out of the besieged city of Paris. The bird was made a prisoner of war and kept in confinement for ten years. When given its liberty it at once returned to its old home, showing that ten years was not sufficient to drive from its mind the memory of home.—Country Life in America.

Poodle Traveled as Infant.

A Camden, N. J., woman wanted to take her pet poodle visiting with her recently, but as dogs are not allowed in the Pullmans she was much worried about how she could keep it from the clutches of the baggage man. Finally she dressed the brute up in baby clothes, put a heavy veil over its head, and the dog traveled as an infant unbeknown to the conductor.

Immense Natural Sundial.

There is a large promontory in the Aegean sea, known as Hayou Horoo, which extends 3,000 feet above the level of the water. As the sun swings around, the shadow of this mountain touches one by one a circle of islands separated by regular intervals, which act as hour marks. It is the largest sundial in the world.

Odd Wedding Present.

One of the oddest of wedding presents was one received by Lady Mary Grosvenor on her marriage to Lord Chrichton some time since. It was sent her by Col. Rhodes and was a burl shell from Ladysmith mounted in solid silver and done over to serve as an inkstand.

Scotch Whisky a Fraud

It is our present purpose to dispute and confute the declaration that the Scotch high ball is the national drink. It is true that there is a drink, beloved of many, called the Scotch high ball, but it is only a popular delusion that the tall glass contains in its depths, in the midst of ingredients of a chunk of ice of geometrical squareness, a piece of lemon peel carved with precision into an elliptical form, and the general covering of effervescent water—anything that approximates what the epicures consider Scotch whisky with its smoky aroma, its boggy after-taste, its bitingly smooth suggestion of blistles and heather.

In proof of the assertion we desire to quote no less an authority than Dr. H. B. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture. Dr. Wiley may not know whisky, but he knows chemistry, and the principles of that exact science he has applied rigorously with a view to ascertaining the purity of the foods—which include the drinks—that are imported into this country. Presently

he will enlarge the field of his operations, but now it is enough to know that in his investigations into the quality of the eatables and drinkables sent us from the old world he has discovered, and says boldly, that there is not a barrel of Scotch whisky in the United States; that the importations of this article are all concoctions and should be labeled "compound."

This may be news to the public, thirsty and unthirsty, but it is borne out by the story of the London house that was accustomed to send to favored correspondents in this country three bottles of Scotch whisky every Christmas as a reminder of the pleasant feeling entertained by the home concern of the efforts of its American agents. Back in 1887 Christmas brought, instead of the three prized bottles of Scotch, an apologetic communication stating that the custom of long standing had necessarily been abandoned because there was no longer any Scotch whisky. In the light of this statement we may conclude that Dr. Wiley's disclosure is belated, but true.—Detroit Free Press.

Take Time for Leisure

Not only on account of his home, but also on his own account, a man should not keep business in mind all the time. A bow that is always bent loses its elasticity, so that it will not send the arrow home with force when there is need. A man who is thinking day and night about his business weakens his faculties and loses his buoyancy and "snap" by never allowing them a chance to become freshened, strengthened and rejuvenated. He becomes narrow and selfish; his sympathies and affections become atrophied or petrified. Home reaction broadens a man, enlarges his sympathies, and exercises many faculties that necessarily lie dormant during the stress of business hours.

If he will make a practice, in his leisure hours, of giving himself up completely to recreation, to having a grand, good romp with the children, or a social game with the whole family, making up his mind that he will have a good time during the evening, no matter what may happen on the

morrow, he will find himself in much better condition the next day to enter the business or professional arena. He will be much fresher and stronger, will have more elasticity and spontaneity, and will do his work much easier and with less friction than if he thinks, thinks, thinks of business all the time he is at home.

No matter if his business affairs are not going just as he likes, he is only wasting the energy and mental power which would enable him to overcome these unfortunate conditions by dragging business into the home, and worrying and fretting the family about things that they cannot help.

If he would form the habit of locking all his cross-grained, crabbed, ugly critical, nagging and worrying in the store or office at night, and resolve that, whether his business or profession is a success or a failure, his home shall be a success—the happiest, sweetest and cleanest place on earth—he would find it a greater investment than any ever made in a business way.—Montreal Herald.

Lang on Table-Tipping

I was once laying my hands, alone, on a little table which spun about the room, writes Andrew Lang in Harper's Magazine. No doubt I moved it, but I did so "automatically." I did not, consciously, exert any force. I said: "Ask the table a question," and a lady remarked, "Where are the watches?" The table then tilted; the others used the alphabet in the ordinary way, I did not know what was tilted out, but they told me that the message was, "The watches are in Frank's pocket in the children's room." I asked: "What watches?" and the lady said, "I gave two to Frank to take to the watch maker, and he does not know what became of them."

"No more do I," I said; and thought no more about it. Frank was a boy, a nephew of the lady. I scarcely knew him by sight. Two months later, when I was in France, Frank's father, who had been present at the table tilting, wrote to tell me that I "was the devil!" The watches had just been found in an old greatcoat of Frank's, in a drawer in the children's

room—which was not a room in the house where the table was so well inspired. Nothing else of the sort ever happened to me. It was an "automatism." I did not know what the table "said" till I was told, and of the watches I knew nothing at all. I simply do not understand the case; but "spirits" did not even pretend to be mixed up in it. The least inconceivable psychic explanation is that Frank, who was at school, "wired" on to me, without knowing it, a fact which he had forgotten, and that I, without knowing it, made the table tilt out the answer.

Frank at that time was a queer, visionary boy, a "sensitive"; but to do all this was rather out of his line. The skeptical theory would be that Frank, having heard the story, and accidentally come upon the lost watches, put them in the place where the table said they were, "and the same with intent to deceive." But I did not even know that there was a room in his father's house called "the children's room."

Danger in Health Fads

A medical writer of eminence said lately that he "never knew a strict dietarian who did not after a time become a confirmed dyspeptic."

Shackles never produce strength in the wearer. The body shackled by constant conformity to rules loses its natural vigor, just as the tied-up limb loses its muscular power.

People who are afraid to open their windows lest a draught should give them neuralgia, who are afraid to go out if there is a little rain, or a little wind, or a little cold, because they are "so delicate," infallibly become more so, and in time make themselves as sensitive as hothouse plants, which can only exist in one particular spot in the overheated conservatory.

There are, of course, certain general rules of health which every one should understand and comply with, if they wish to avoid illness, such as

the danger of breathing impure air or drinking impure water, contracting chills, eating and drinking too much, and so forth. This knowledge, however, need not turn the care of the health into a bugbear. One can make a "fad" of health as of any other useful thing, says the London Queen. One can grow monomaniacal on the value of fresh air or woolen underclothing, and the mischief of our mania is not the harm we do ourselves so much as the damage we do others in turning them against the object of our fad. Take the wearing of wool, for instance. Have not many people been resolutely set against it by those faddists who persist in wearing their flannel shirts ostentatiously, and who maintain that their hygienic value is destroyed if their hideousness is softened by wearing linen collars and cuffs with them?

Where People Live Long

The pitiless logic of percentages, as applied to vital statistics, falls short of accounting for one fact in the census reports—the longevity of residents of the few remaining territories of the country.

Of the 100,000 persons in the population of the average American community, taking the whole country through, there is just one which reaches or exceeds the age of 100. As the census takers prosaically express it, "99,999 die before that time." One in 100,000 is, therefore, the percentage of centenarians in the United States; but in Arizona it is ten—ten times as high as in the rest of the country; and in New Mexico it is nine—nine times as high as in the other portions of the United States.

Some states—Arkansas, Minnesota, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho—have no centenarians. Some states—Florida, California, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Vermont—have a high rate of centenarians—three times as

large as the average in the other states, but much below the figures of Arizona and New Mexico.

There are few centenarians in New England, but the number of persons between the ages of 75 and 100 there are more than in any other section of the United States; and the two New England states which are most noted on account of their great number of old inhabitants are Vermont and Maine. Massachusetts has a considerable number, but the people of Massachusetts are generally of a more progressive character than those of the farming districts of Vermont and Maine, and urban life is not generally conducive to longevity.

The large number of centenarians in the territories is to be ascribed, probably, to favorable climatic conditions, for both Arizona and New Mexico enjoy celebrity as beneficial in pulmonary ailments. The question of territorial organization has probably nothing to do with it.



FASHIONABLE COIFFURE.

The fashionable coiffure will be the Lady Curzon style, if the persons who set these fashions are allowed to decide the question. There is no more becoming ornament for the head than the tiara, and those women who are fortunate enough to possess one may follow this style of coiffure with a certainty of being correct.

Not so sure is the question of becomingness. This arrangement will not suit all faces, and the girl with thin, pointed chin will find a low coiffure more suited to her style. The hair will be worn low as well as high for formal evening dress, the usual ornament when it is worn low being a rose fastened carelessly at one side, behind the ear.

SHOP GIRLS AS FENCERS.

Parisian shop girls are studying fencing. Milliners, seamstresses, flowermakers, and artists in feathers and embroidery congregate two or three times a week in a hall, where they don masks, gloves, etc., and are initiated into the mysteries of fencing by a mistress. They pin up their skirts to allow freedom of motion, and look very business-like as they lunge, thrust and parry. They say they enjoy the lessons immensely. Challenges are already in the air, and there is talk of sending "cartels" to the chief when he has been in an especially bad humor, and deadly duels with tyrannical mistresses are darkly hinted at.—New York Globe.

SILK MODELS IN MILLINERY.

Some hats covered with a dull thick silk of the peau-de-soie order are to be seen, and probably will be more or less worn when something very smart is required.

One, of which I took note, had the silk arranged flat over a greater part of the wide brim and then in fine folds at the edge, each fold having a little dias of velvet beneath. Mignonette green was the color chosen for the silk, the velvet being a few shades darker. The silk was arranged in reserve box pleats round the base of the crown, so as to puff up very full over its top edge. The only trimming was a beautiful gauze aigrette, dyed to match the shades of silk and velvet.—Paris Letter to the Millinery Trade Review.

DON'T WORRY.

It is not hard work that causes so many of the breakdowns so often noticed in our household duties, but worry. Worry about trivial matters, and the worst feature is that the habit grows rapidly, says Successful Farming.

The new thought of relaxation and periods of complete rest at short intervals during the day, is doing much to contribute to a better heart, to better health and happiness among many. If we can convince our readers that one of their chief aims should be to expel from their minds completely the things which cannot be helped—past misfortunes, the trivial occurrences that may have been freighted with humiliation, we would feel that our work is well done. If we think of our past troubles, it does us no good, but instead robs us of peace and comfort. The ability to forget useless things is a great one and we should strive to learn it at any cost.

A WOMAN

"Can throw out of the window with a teaspoon more than a man can bring in on a shovel," is a most homely old saying with much truth.

A few out of the many dozens of ways of filling the teaspoon of waste are: Buying articles simply because they are cheap and expected to "come in handy" some time.

Using sheets for ironing tables, napkins for dish towels and towels for dishcloths.

Using silver forks and spoons in the kitchen.

Opening tinned meats, preserves, etc., forgetting all about them, and leaving them to spoil.

Letting pieces of bread dry and mold, and then brushing them away.

Placing brushes with the bristle sides up.

Wearing the same clothing each week as it comes from the laundry.

Using the same table and bed linens each week as they come from the laundry.—Chicago Tribune.

THE "DRESS RECORD."

"Dress records" are the latest novelty in the way of scrapbooks now being kept by girls in high society, and it is a distinctly pretty and inexpensive idea. For twenty-five or fifty cents a good, strong scrapbook is obtained, and in this book are pinned small cuttings of every dress which the owner has worn since a certain date, along with the bits of the trimmings. Besides the cost of the dress the special occasions on which each was worn is written beside the cutting. In later years it will be refreshing to the mind of the keeper of the record to note such interesting annotations as: "I was wearing this dress at the Baring's ball when Tom proposed," with a few inches of pink satin scalloppings of ribbons, laces and so on, and the figures "90" alongside. Such a book tends to foster economy, too, for most young women are quite startled when,

by glancing through their "dress records" they find how much money has been spent on their personal adornment.—Chicago Tribune.

WOMEN LEARNING ORATORY.

"It has been said again and again that women gain nothing from their clubs," said one woman to a man recently, "but if you were to hear some of them give after dinner speeches you would easily change your mind. Club life has made calls upon women for abilities in the way of reading papers aloud and joining in public discussions, and although these talks have remained somewhat heavy in tone, there is a marked decrease in the self-consciousness and awkward address that really brilliant women used to be guilty of when called upon for a few words of acknowledgment that courtesy demanded.

"Women are emerging from this voiceless condition, and at a recent dinner at which a successful authoress was present, she responded to a toast in a witty speech, entirely extempore, and given with an easy grace. Women used to recite poems suitable to the occasion, but now reciting has completely gone out of vogue, so that the up-to-date woman must be prepared to rise gracefully and without blushes deliver an address as long or as short as she chooses. It is likely that women will prove themselves as clever and as eloquent as men who have made reputations in this way.

"I know many men avoid after dinner speeches," meekly said the man, "for they believe that this kind of oratory is not dignified. Don't you think women will find so in time?"

"Oh, well, men only like an after dinner speech if it is particularly amusing, and unless they can be funny they don't want to speak, and as an excuse they call it undignified. But women, who are so apt and easy in adapting themselves to social exigencies of all kinds, calling for tact and charm, should excel in this field of bright and interesting talk. Many club women have made a special study of speech-making, and one or two of them are famed for their witty manner of bringing certain faults to light and reproving offenders without in any way seeming unpleasant. This method is more effective than a serious rebuke would be.

"At a woman's club after dinner speaking recently, it was found very entertaining to have the women speak without rising. By this method women seemed to lose a certain amount of self-consciousness that is almost inseparable from being the one person on whom all eyes are fastened.

"It is said that some women speak best when they wear their hats, veils, furs and other belongings of their costumes. A woman gains far more confidence from her clothes than a man does, as they are in most cases valuable aids to her good appearance. A muff or a fan gives her something to do with her hands, and saves her from the somewhat stilted attitude of the average after dinner speaker.

"At a federation meeting one woman got up and talked so loud and used her hands so much that it was almost impossible to keep them from smiling. Some of the women did not know whether the speaker wanted them to look at her clothes, which were extremely attractive, or at her beautiful diamond rings. But then she is an exception to the rule, for the women who are called upon to speak are usually self-possessed and deliver speeches well worth listening to."

FASHION HINTS.

The larger the purse the more popular.

Low shoes with white garters are to be worn.

The evening slipper must match the gown exactly.

Umbrellas will be carried the color of the gown worn.

Many women are again taking readily to the long skirts.

Not only the high heel, but the pointed toe are to be with us.

Black for the business woman's suit is still the most popular.

Collar and cuff sets of leather are intended for automobile wear.

The half decollete gown is to take the place of the extreme style.

Red gloves worn with the black and brown are quite the craze in Paris.

Taffeta suits trimmed with pipings of red and bottle green are quite a fad.

Hand painted satin belts studded with silver spangles are exquisite for evening.

Tan shoes, although rather cold looking, are strong candidates for first position in the shoe line.

Calfskin, almost as thin and soft as silk, in numerous color tones, is one of the autumn's smart trimming notions.

Onion and coque de roche, the newest shades of the season, are also to be had in leather done in belts and small accessories.

Among the newest and handsomest hats are those of golden brown, trimmed, the lyre plume in a burnt orange shade.

A young Philadelphian with a fad has had his photograph taken more than 700 times in ten years.